

Col. Dickman.

In Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Dickman of the 26th U. S. infantry, Maj.-Gen. Chaffee secures for his staff one of the best officers in the U. S. army. Col. Dickman, previous to his appointment as major and later lieutenant colonel in the 26th, was captain in the 8th cavalry. He is a native of Ohio and was appointed to West Point from Dayton. As a student in the military school he displayed marked capacity, was very popular, and was graduated well up in the class of 1881. Having been reared on a farm, and being an expert rider, his bent was toward the cavalry branch of the service, to which he was assigned. Before hostilities broke out between the United States and Spain Dickman served in the west, and down on the Texas border where, in 1893, with 20 men, he succeeded in rounding up two notorious revolutionary leaders on Baluarte creek, in Texas. This he did after a long and hazardous night march, surrounding a house full of desperate characters and taking his men without firing a shot.



Col. Dickman.

Wife of Boxer Leader.

She is said to be a most ambitious woman, who hates the dowager empress as only powerful women rivals can. She is the chief adviser of her husband, and has urged him on in his



MRS. KING SHO TSAY.
fanatical warfare on the Christians and foreigners. She may be the next "Old Woman of China."

Capt. Healy Inmate.

Captain Michael Healy, of the United States revenue cutter service, in command of the handsome cutter Hugh McCulloch, was brought to Port Townsend, Wash., the other day in that vessel from the north hopelessly insane and dangerous to himself and those with whom he comes in contact. He is in the marine hospital there now in a straight jacket, having become so violent that this was the only means of restraining him.



Capt. Healy.

He entered the service of the United States government in March, 1865, and has continued on active duty therein ever since, except for an interim of four years, from June, 1896, to May, 1900, during which time he was suspended on half pay.

Progress of Russia.

Official statistics published by the Russian government show the remarkable progress made by the Czar's dominions during recent years. During 1899 the capital of new companies organized amounted to 358,354,812 rubles, or \$187,000,000, against 256,237,000 rubles in 1898 129,363,000 in 1895, and 63,415,000 in 1890. During the last hundred years companies with a capital of 2,383,000,000 rubles have been organized, of which companies representing 1,200,000,000 rubles, or more than half were formed in the last five years. Recent industrial incorporations in the United States have shown that capital stock is not a true test of growth, but it so happens that the Russian companies earned good-sized dividends on their capital, which can not contain much water. Thus, in 1899 the average dividend paid was 11.53 per cent, or 618,000,000 rubles, on 1,023,000,000 rubles of capital.

Vice Admiral Seymour.

Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K. C. B., is one of the most



prominent figures in the Chinese trouble. By seniority he became, according to the custom, commander of the allied naval forces at the time of the outbreak, and the leader of the force which attempted the relief of the legations.

Would Not Marry a Noble.

Among the many fair ones who resort to Newport this season none will be more sought after than Miss May Goelet, the 20-year-old daughter of the famous merchant of New York, recently deceased. Her debut in society will be made at Ochre Court, the palatial summer home of the Goellets, and those who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance unite in pronouncing her the loveliest of the debutantes of many years past. She has just refused the



MAY GOELET.

hand of a German nobleman who wanted to marry her. She says an American is good enough.

Liscum's Successor.

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Coolidge, who has been assigned to the command of the Ninth United States Infantry, now in China, vice Colonel Liscum, who was killed at Tien-Tsin, has been an officer for thirty-six years in the Seventh Infantry. He served in the

civil war, in various wars with the Indians, and in the war with Spain. Upon his return from Cuba he was assigned with the Seventh at Fort Brady, was later transferred to Fort Sheridan, and was then sent to the Philippines, where he joined the Ninth. He is a brave soldier and bears scars of severe wounds. Mrs. Coolidge is at present living at Fort Sheridan.

Woman As Coroner.

Miss Lillian E. Hall, of Winfield, Kan., is probably the only woman in the world to hold the office of coroner. She entered upon the discharge of her duties last week. Miss Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cowley County's coroner by Governor Stanley. The only experience she ever had in the coroner's office was that of stenographer. She is 26 years old and is one of the most popular young women of Winfield. Her education has been limited to the common schools of Cowley County.



Miss Hall.

Kites Soar to Save Life.

Dr. F. W. F. Riehl of Alameda, Cal., has designed a kite which, he claims, will save many human beings from perishing at sea and prove invaluable aids to the life-saving crews along our coasts. Dr. Riehl served as an officer in the German army during two wars and is highly recommended both by his government and the officers with whom he was associated. He has been in this country a number of years. He claims to have got his kite-flying idea from reading the great storm scene in Dickens' "David Cop-



DR. RIEHL AND KITE.

perfield." The graphic description of the drowning of Ham and Steerforth, while the multitude stood helplessly by, so impressed the doctor that he wondered if kites could not be used in such a terrible emergency. To wonder with him was to try, as he has done successfully on more than one occasion in both Germany and America. A few days ago he gave an exhibition at the ocean beach at Alameda. After swimming out through the surf about 400 yards he lay motionless on his back and let the kite tow him ashore again.

Bars Railroad Men.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has notified certain classes of its employees that it does not wish them to be candidates for political offices. One reason given for this order is that a man cannot do satisfactorily the work he is hired to do if he is at the same time running for office. Another reason given is that if men in the employ of a road are in pursuit of offices the public will be led to believe the railroad is promoting their candidacy for its own selfish purposes, and will take a dislike to that road.



Ruth Jones.

City Supplies Milk.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has gone into the dairy business. The city has bought a farm three miles beyond the city limits and has there established the headquarters of the city milk department. The work is under the charge of a trained nurse, Miss Ruth Jones. She gets up every morning at 3 o'clock and superintends the milking of the cows. She sees in the first place that each of the milkmen carefully washes his hands before he begins work. Then each cow is covered with a sheet in order to prevent dust or hair from falling into the pail. Before being used the sheets are sprinkled with disinfectants. The milk is put up in clean glass bottles, and after being sterilized is sent in to the city milk depots, where it is sold at the rate of a cent a bottle.

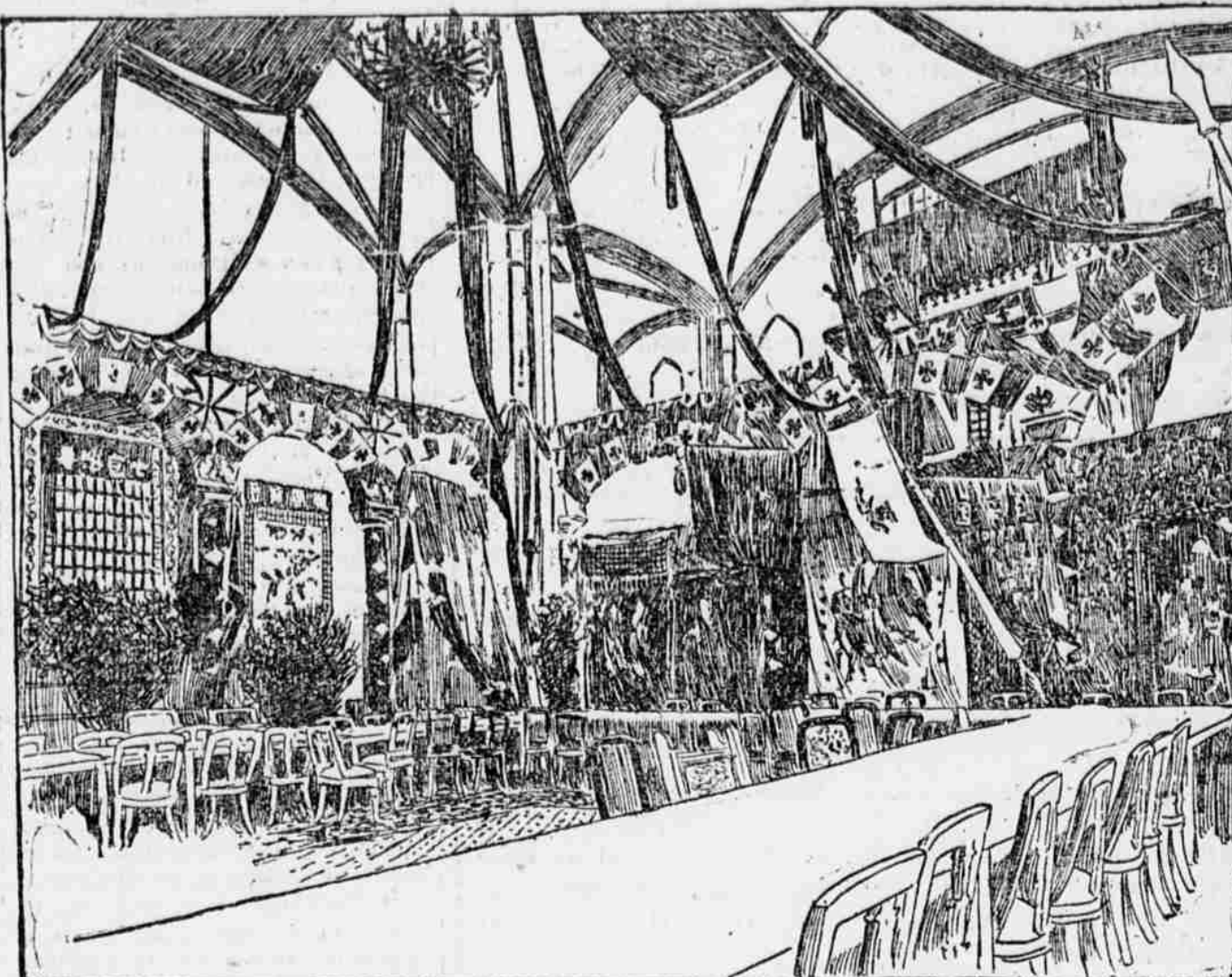
Viceroy Li Hung Chang's & Private Army.

Any European statesman who, at a critical moment in the affairs of his country began to raise a private army without making it clear that it was for the good of the government, would speedily find himself in serious trouble. Not so with Li Hung Chang, however. For some time China's greatest

statesman has raised several private armies. Although he is not a gifted military commander himself he knows almost instinctively a capable general when he meets one, and lucky has it been for China that he possesses this capability. He can obtain excellent soldiers, moreover. The men who en-

teral Chinese railway owes his place to Li. It was through Li that this road was built.

In the principal section of the Chinese army, known as "the Eight Banners," the force forms a kind of hereditary profession, within which intermarriage is compulsory. It is girded around by other hard and fast rules,



LI HUNG CHANG'S BANQUETING HALL AT CANTON.

statesman has been busily raising and equipping a large force of soldiers, whom he will pay and perhaps direct himself, and no one knows whether his intention is good or evil.

Probably this is the first time in history that a statesman of nearly fourscore has set himself the arduous task of recruiting an army for personal use.

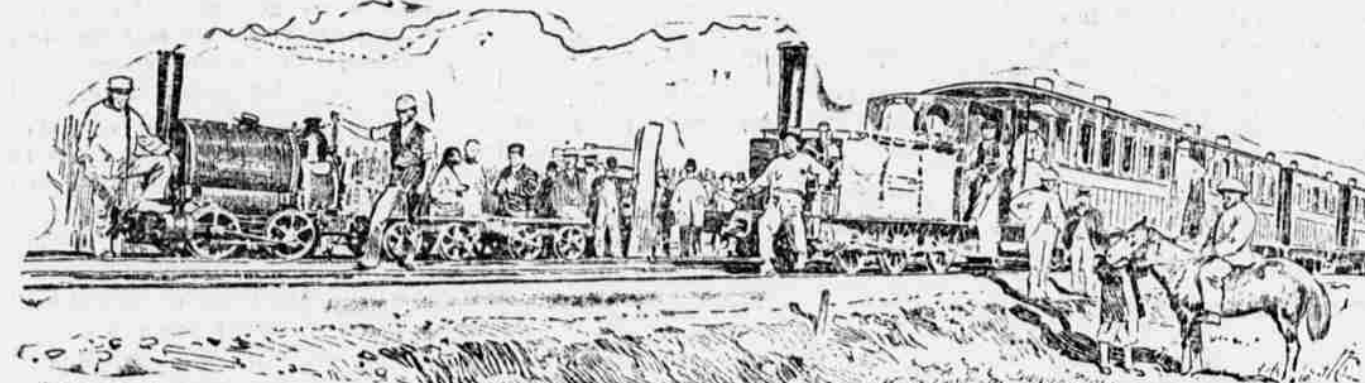
Li Hung Chang, however, is an old hand at this particular species of effort. It is understood he keeps among his private papers a voluminous list of fighting men who are attached by interest and affection to his person, and when he starts to raise his army these people form the nucleus of his force.

One thing may be taken for granted. Li Hung Chang's private army will be composed of brave men, admirably equipped and well led.

Under Li's banner know that their pay is sure, and that their food will not be stinted. They also know that if they happen to do anything notable and worthy their employer is sure to be generous in rewards.

From his earliest years, as a man interested in military matters, Li Hung Chang has been a persistent advocate of modern armaments. If his advice had been carried out before the war with Japan China would not have been struck down so easily. It is believed that Li, out of his vast wealth, has accumulated a great store of modern weapons for his private army, and it is unlikely to be deficient in transport, commissariat, or even in medical service. His force is certain to be stiffened by drilled men who have been on his books for years, and who have probably been out in his service before. Every big official of the Impe-

rial army, but they are scarcely comparable with the braves of Li Hung Chang. For the most part they are undisciplined and badly armed. As a rule, the great viceroys keep a few well armed and fairly dependable men. These have Krupp guns and the newest Mauser rifles, but the great proportion of the viceregal armies are scattered over large areas, and almost totally undrilled. Fourteen different species of rifles have been counted among viceregal troops, as well as bows and arrows. The rifles include a queer looking weapon, called the gingal, which is about ten feet long.



TRAIN ON THE CHINESE IMPERIAL RAILWAY. THIS ROAD WAS BUILT BY ADVICE OF LI HUNG CHANG

Japan's Secret Service.

Here is a portrait of a man who has done much to organize the superb secret service of Japan. He is Gen. Yatabe, and was educated in the United States. An army of secret emissaries has been at work for years, disguised as Chinese priests, teachers in the universities, students, as servants in great houses, as wandering beggars, as merchants and manufacturers, and as members of many of the secret societies, including the now famous I-Ho-Tan, or Boxers. Many of these agents have been trained in the schools of Europe



GEN. YATABE.

and America, and have high degrees from foreign universities. All work under Gen. Yatabe. They have studied the secret service systems abroad, especially in Germany and France, and know how to collect information to the best advantage. As engineers and surveyors they have made accurate maps of the country, such as China itself does not possess, and they have gathered complete data as to possible supplies and routes for the military and naval departments. They have done all this without the slightest sus-

picion of what they were about reaching official ears in China. They have kept in touch with the consular and the diplomatic service and with the bureau of information in Tokio, where the reports of the agents are arranged for ready reference. So Japan knows China, and other nations do not.

A New Wood.

W. D. Woods, a leading agriculturist of South Carolina, has been making some interesting experiments with the China-berry tree, which he describes in a letter to the Charleston News and Courier. He is enthusiastic over its value for railroad ties, inside house-work, furniture, and mothproof chests and closets, because of its "durability, peculiar freedom from the attacks of insects, and the great beauty of the wood when polished." He declares it next in value to the black walnut, and worth from \$50 to \$75 per 1,000 feet; that it will grow on any land that has drainage; that the whole cost of planting and caring for a crop of them will not exceed the cost of one cotton crop on the same land, and when the trees are removed "the land will be worth two or three times as much for agricultural purposes as before." A hundred acres, he says, will produce in ten years from 50,000 to 60,000 trees, "of sufficient value to make a snug fortune." The News and Courier, which says "they are safer than peach trees, and pay better, on the whole, than pecans," urges the South Carolina growers to try them.

Opposition to the Workhouse.

There is a movement in England against the workhouse. Those who oppose it say there is no reason for its existence. They say there are three classes of dependent persons who do not belong to it—children who should be boarded out, imbeciles who should be in asylums, and tramps or others unwilling to work, who belong in jails.

She Didn't See George.

Chicago is the home of the only centenarian in the United States who never saw George Washington. Miss Mary Yardley of No. 710 Monroe street is the distinguished woman, who has passed her one hundred and fifth birthday anniversary, and who solemnly declares that she never saw the first president of the United States.

Miss Yardley was born in Philadelphia Jan. 10, 1795, and she has therefore enjoyed the distinction of living in three centuries. Once some one started the story that when she was 3 years old her mother held her up so that she could see George Washington as he passed in a parade, but Miss Yardley sternly denies the statement.



MARY YARDLEY.

She is a woman of great common sense, and she says that in her early days the children were kept at home quite as much as they are in this century.

Protection of Birds in England.

A movement similar to that which has resulted in the passage of laws for the protection of birds in the United States has risen in England. It is proposed to pass a law which will prohibit the destruction of all birds during the breeding season and their eggs. The law at present seems to be inadequate.